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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

(for the period 22 July 1992-22 January 1993)

Introduction

1. By its resolution 768 (1992) of 30 July 1992, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, until 31 January 1993. The Council also reiterated its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasized the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, 1/ approved by resolution 426 (1978), and called upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; and reiterated that UNIFIL should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council.

Organization of the Force

2. As of January 1993, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

Military personnel

Fiji	HQ UNIFIL	9	
	Infantry battalion	599	
	Force Mobile Reserve	34	
	Military police	8	650 a/
Finland	HQ UNIFIL	12	
	Infantry battalion	480	
	Force Mobile Reserve	20	
	Military police	9	521
France	HQ UNIFIL	14	
	Composite battalion (maintenance company, defence company, armoured escort company)	416	
	Military police	10	
	Camp Command	1	441
Ghana	HQ UNIFIL	22	
	Infantry battalion (including engineer company)	722	
	Force Mobile Reserve	36	
	Military police	7	
	Camp Command	2	789 a/
Ireland	HQ UNIFIL	33	
	Infantry battalion	584	
	HQ Camp Command	31	
	Force Mobile Reserve	17	
	Military police	12	677
Italy	HQ UNIFIL	4	
	Helicopter unit	43	
	Military police	2	49
Nepal	HQ UNIFIL	11	
	Infantry battalion	679	
	Force Mobile Reserve	29	
	Military police	5	724 a/
Norway	HQ UNIFIL	22	
	Infantry battalion	594	
	Maintenance company	162	
	Force Mobile Reserve	36	
	Military police	16	830

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Poland	HQ UNIFIL	5	
	Medical unit	71	
	Military police	2	78
Sweden	HQ UNIFIL	15	
	Logistic battalion	341	
	Engineer Company	123	
	Force Mobile Reserve	4	
	Military police	8	491
	Total UNIFIL		5 250

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a/ Includes one officer temporarily assigned to serve as military adviser to the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The deployment of UNIFIL as of January 1993 is shown on the map attached to the present report.

3. Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren of Sweden continued as Commander of UNIFIL.

4. Fifty-seven military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assisted UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks. These unarmed officers are organized as Observer Group Lebanon and are under the operational control of the Force Commander of UNIFIL. They man the five observation posts along the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line. They also operate five mobile teams in that part of the area of operation which is controlled by Israel. Two military observers are assigned to UNIFIL headquarters.

5. Logistic support for UNIFIL was provided by the Swedish logistic battalion, elements of the French composite battalion, the Norwegian maintenance company, the Ghanaian engineer company, the Polish medical unit and the Italian helicopter unit and by some sections of the civilian staff, especially in the areas of communications and vehicle maintenance. UNIFIL employed 524 civilian staff, of whom 155 were recruited internationally and 369 locally.

6. The Force Mobile Reserve, a composite mechanized company, currently consisting of elements from seven contingents (Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Norway and Sweden), was frequently called upon to reinforce UNIFIL battalions when serious incidents occurred and also during rotations. One platoon of the Force Mobile Reserve has been deployed in the Nepalese Battalion sector.

7. UNIFIL has completed the 10 per cent reduction of its military strength as provided by Security Council resolution 734 (1992). Posts for internationally recruited staff have been reduced by 17 per cent and those for locally recruited staff by 10 per cent.

8. I regret to report that one Irish and one Nepalese soldier lost their lives as a result of firing, and another Nepalese and an Irish soldier died of other causes. Twelve others suffered injuries as a result of firing or explosions. Since the establishment of UNIFIL, 190 military members of the Force have died, 72 as a result of firing or by mine or bomb explosions, 79 in accidents and 39 from other causes. Two hundred and ninety-two have been wounded by firing or by mine or bomb explosions.

9. UNIFIL continued its programme of works at positions throughout its area of deployment in order to improve the protection of personnel and observation capabilities. The Force also adjusted the boundaries of the battalion sectors and relocated a number of positions in accordance with operational requirements. The construction work at the Ghanaian Battalion headquarters in the vicinity of Bir as Sanasil is nearing completion and the move of the headquarters is to take place shortly. Work continued on the new Irish Battalion headquarters near Tibnin.

10. UNIFIL continued to have difficulty in meeting its requirements in terms of land and premises for its checkpoints, observation posts and other installations. The main reason for this is that for several years the Government of Lebanon has failed to reimburse the owners of the properties used by UNIFIL. The last time such payments were made was in 1987. The difficulty has been compounded by the return of many Lebanese from abroad. This problem was again raised with the Lebanese authorities on many occasions.

11. UNIFIL maintained close contact with the Lebanese authorities on matters of mutual concern. With regard to the maintenance of law and order in the area of operation, UNIFIL continued its close cooperation with the Lebanese gendarmerie and facilitated its work during the elections in September 1992 when the gendarmerie's strength was temporarily increased. As in the past, UNIFIL's Force Commander maintained close contact with the Lebanese Army Commander.

Situation in the UNIFIL area of operation

12. Israel continued to control in southern Lebanon an area manned by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the de facto forces (DFF), the so-called "South Lebanon Army". The boundaries of the Israeli-controlled area (ICA) have not been clearly defined but are determined de facto by the forward positions of IDF and DFF. It includes territory adjacent to the armistice demarcation line, parts of the Fijian, Nepalese, Irish and Finnish battalion sectors and the entire Norwegian Battalion sector, as well as sizeable areas to the north of UNIFIL's area of operation. Within the UNIFIL area of operations, IDF and DFF maintained 69 military positions, as shown on the

attached map. The map also indicates where ICA extends beyond the limits of UNIFIL's area of operation.

13. Within ICA, Israel continued to maintain, in addition to the de facto forces, a civil administration and a security service with broad powers to pursue suspected opponents of the Israeli occupation. Movement between ICA and the rest of Lebanon was strictly controlled and ICA remained largely dependent on Israel for economic assistance. An estimated 3,000 jobs in Israel were held by Lebanese from ICA. Access to such jobs was controlled by DFF and the security services.

14. UNIFIL continued to oppose attempts by armed elements to enter or operate within its area of deployment. At times, this led to friction at UNIFIL checkpoints, followed by harassment and threats directed at members of the Force. Such cases were generally resolved through negotiations, however with some notable exceptions. On 24 July, five Fijian soldiers sustained light injuries from the explosion of a roadside bomb as they were patrolling along the coastal road. On 29 September, an Irish soldier was shot and killed by armed elements who were returning from an attack on IDF/DFF. The soldier was a member of the detachment sent to reinforce a checkpoint near Safad which had been closed to the armed elements. On 12 November, armed elements opened fire on Nepalese soldiers south of Kafra. The soldiers returned fire in self-defence and fatally wounded one of the armed elements. In apparent revenge, armed elements a few hours later attacked position 5-15, killing a Nepalese soldier.

15. During the period under review, UNIFIL recorded 19 operations by resistance groups against IDF/DFF (1 in the latter part of July, 3 in August, 3 in September, 4 in October, 2 in November, 4 in December and 2 in the first half of January 1993). There were also reports of attacks against IDF/DFF positions north of the Litani River. In these operations, the armed elements employed rockets, mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and, a new development, AT-3 anti-tank missiles. The use of roadside bombs continued, especially in ICA.

16. In responding to such attacks, or initiating action themselves, IDF/DFF employed artillery, mortars, tanks and aircraft. Often, they fired into villages. Brashit (21 July), Kafra (30 July), Rashidiyah Camp (5 August), Al Qulaylah (2 August), Zibqin (27 September), Tyre (29 and 30 September) and Frun (5 January) were targets of such firing. Over 6,000 rounds of artillery mortar and tank fire were recorded as being fired by IDF/DFF during the reporting period.

17. A tense situation developed after the killing, on 25 October, of five Israeli soldiers by a roadside bomb close to the village of Kaoukaba in the Norwegian Battalion sector. IDF/DFF responded with heavy shelling and air strikes against targets north of the UNIFIL area of operation. According to published reports, two persons died as a result of these attacks. Armed elements, for their part, fired rockets into Israel, killing a young Israeli and wounding five at Qiryat Shimona. Following this, IDF brought up

reinforcements to the border. A heightened state of tension persisted for several days.

18. A short time later, tensions rose even higher in a series of events which began with an Israeli air raid on 8 November, in which four persons were reportedly killed and four wounded in the southern Bekaa Valley. In response, rockets were fired into Israeli territory. On 9 November, a parachute flare, which was dropped from an Israeli aircraft, failed to ignite and fell down in Jwayya, injuring six persons. This incident, which was initially reported as an Israeli air attack, was followed by further rocket fire into northern Israel and the Israeli-controlled area. IDF reinforced its artillery in southern Lebanon - UNIFIL counted 64 pieces - and subjected the area to heavy shelling. IDF also brought reinforcements up to the border, including tank units. The firing in the area decreased gradually and tension subsided during the third week of November as the IDF reinforcements were being withdrawn.

19. During the reporting period, there were 242 instances of firing by IDF/DFF at or close to UNIFIL positions. This is an increase of 67 over the number mentioned in my previous report. A number of firings were unprovoked from any source but the purpose of the firings was clearly directed close to UNIFIL positions. Deliberate firing close to the Force's positions has been the subject of frequent protests to the Israeli authorities.

20. As in the past, UNIFIL detonated mines, roadside bombs and unexploded remnants of war, and dismantled ordnances of various types in the area of deployment. One hundred and eighty controlled explosions were carried out.

21. UNIFIL continued to extend humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in its area, to the extent possible within available resources. Such assistance was provided in the form of medical supplies, water, clothes, food, fuel, electricity, engineering work, repairs to buildings damaged as a result of fighting and escorts to farmers. In addition, water projects, equipment or services for schools and gifts of supplies to social services and needy people were provided from resources made available by troop-contributing Governments. UNIFIL medical centres and mobile teams provided care to an average of 2,000 civilian patients per month and a field dental programme was also provided. The Force cooperated closely on such matters with the Lebanese authorities, the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Lebanon, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations. UNIFIL personnel contributed some US$ 11,000 for humanitarian work.

Financial aspects

22. By its resolution 47/205 of 22 December 1992, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $12,190,000 gross ($11,931,500 net) per month for the period beginning 1 February 1993, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its

resolution 768 (1992). In the event the Council decides to extend UNIFIL beyond its current mandate period, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Force during the extension period would be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 47/205, assuming an average maximum force strength of 5,250 troops and continuance of the Force's existing responsibilities.

23. At the beginning of January 1993, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNIFIL Special Account for the period since the inception of the Force through 31 January 1993 amounted to $228.1 million.

Observations

24. During the last six months, southern Lebanon has witnessed periods of high tension, and the events described in the present report highlight the volatility and unpredictability that continue to characterize the situation in the area.

25. UNIFIL continued, to the best of its abilities, to prevent its area from being used for hostile activities. It also did what it could to protect the inhabitants from the effects of the conflict. In carrying out its tasks, it was again severely hampered by the amount of firing directed at UNIFIL itself, killing two members of the Force. I reiterate my appeal to all parties concerned to respect UNIFIL's international and impartial status. It is equally important that they show proper regard for the lives of non-combatant men, women and children.

26. The hostilities that have taken place in the UNIFIL area of operation have again drawn attention to Israel's occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, which has continued despite the Security Council's repeated calls for Israel's withdrawal. As a consequence, UNIFIL has continued to be prevented from implementing its mandate.

27. Israel's general attitude to the situation in southern Lebanon and to UNIFIL's mandate remains as described in previous reports. The Israeli authorities state that Israel has no territorial claims in Lebanon and that the "security zone" is a temporary arrangement. In their view, such an arrangement is needed for the purpose of ensuring the security of northern Israel so long as the Lebanese Government is not able to exercise effective authority and prevent its territory from being used to launch attacks against Israel. The Israeli authorities further consider that all issues between Israel and Lebanon should be dealt with in the bilateral talks within the framework of the peace talks, leading to a peace treaty between the two countries.

28. For its part, the Government of Lebanon has expressed its impatience and anger at Israel's continuing occupation of Lebanese territory and has emphasized its insistence on the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Security Council. Lebanon's position is

outlined in a letter which its Permanent Representative to the United Nations addressed to me on 18 January 1993 (S/25125). In that letter, the Permanent Representative also informed me of his Government's decision to request the Security Council to extend UNIFIL's mandate for a further period of six months.

29. Although UNIFIL has not been able to make progress towards the implementation of its mandate, its contribution to stability and the protection it is able to afford the population of the area remain nevertheless important. I therefore recommend that the Security Council accept the Lebanese Government's request and extend UNIFIL's mandate for another period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1993.

30. In making this recommendation, I must again draw attention to the serious shortfall in the funding of the Force. At present, unpaid assessments amount to some $228 million. This represents money owed to Member States which contribute troops who make up the Force. I appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments promptly and in full and to clear all remaining arrears.

31. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren and to the men and women under his command, both military and civilian, for the manner in which they have carried out their difficult and often dangerous task. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978, document S/12611.

وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
في كانون الثاني/يناير ١٩٩٣

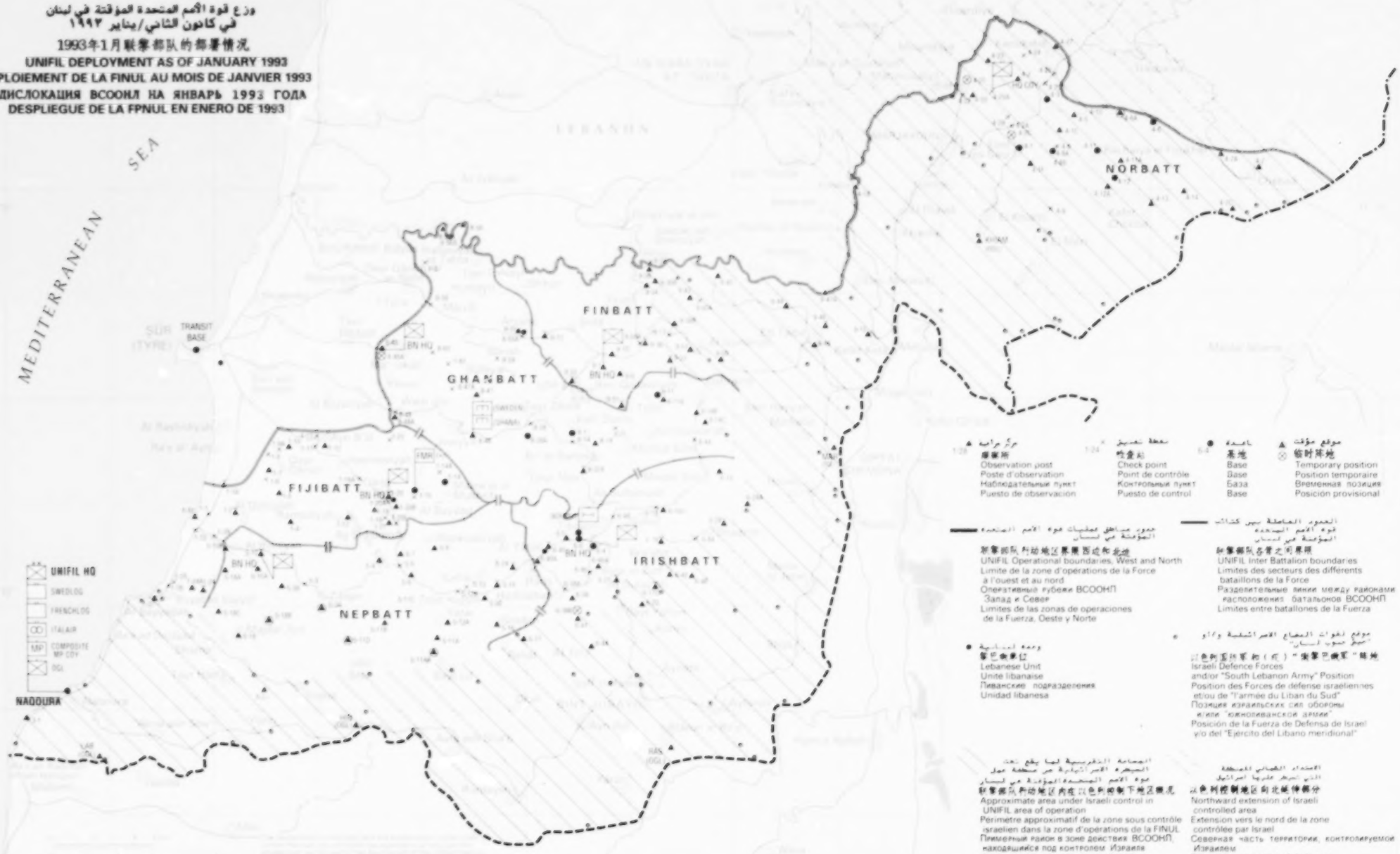
1993年1月联黎部队的部署情况

UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JANUARY 1993

DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS DE JANVIER 1993

ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ЯНВАРЬ 1993 ГОДА

DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN ENERO DE 1993



مركز مراقبة 瞭望所 Observation post Poste d'observation Наблюдательный пункт Puesto de observación	نقطة تفتيش 哨查站 Check point Point de contrôle Контрольный пункт Puesto de control	قاعدة 基地 Base Base База Base	موقع مؤقت 临时驻地 Temporary position Position temporaire Временная позиция Posición provisional

حدود مناطق عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
部黎部队作战地区最西边和北边
UNIFIL Operational boundaries, West and North
Limite de la zone d'opérations de la Force à l'ouest et au nord
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНЛ Запад и Север
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza, Oeste y Norte

الحدود الفاصلة بين كتائب قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
部黎部队各营之间界限
UNIFIL Inter Battalion boundaries
Limites des secteurs des différents bataillons de la Force
Разделительные линии между районами расположения батальонов ВСООНЛ
Límites entre batallones de la Fuerza

وحدة لبنانية
黎巴嫩单位
Lebanese Unit
Unité libanaise
Ливанские подразделения
Unidad libanesa

موقع لقوات الدفاع الاسرائيلية و/أو "جيش لبنان الجنوبي"
以色列国防军和(或)"南黎巴嫩军"驻地
Israeli Defence Forces and/or "South Lebanon Army" Position
Position des Forces de défense israéliennes et/ou de "l'armée du Liban du Sud"
Позиция израильских сил обороны и/или "южноливанской армии"
Posición de la Fuerza de Defensa de Israel y/o del "Ejército del Líbano meridional"

المنطقة التقريبية لما يقع تحت السيطرة الاسرائيلية من منطقة عمل قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
部黎部队作战地区内在以色列控制下地区概况
Approximate area under Israeli control in UNIFIL area of operation
Périmètre approximatif de la zone sous contrôle israélien dans la zone d'opérations de la FINUL
Примерный район в зоне действия ВСООНЛ, находящийся под контролем Израиля
Área aproximada bajo control israelí dentro de la zone de operaciones de la Fuerza

الامتداد الشمالي للمنطقة التي تسيطر عليها اسرائيل
以色列控制地区向北延伸部分
Northward extension of Israeli controlled area
Extension vers le nord de la zone contrôlée par Israel
Северная часть территории, контролируемой Израилем
Extensión septentrional de la zona controlada por Israel

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